# BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER

BY SOUTELLE & BYRON. BANGOR, ME. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1890. VOL. LVII.—NUMBER 81.



C. D. GLYNN,

Wall Paper.

Room Papers a Bargain

Bangor Carpet Store.

E. ROBERTS & SONS,

Fancy Shirts.

Pears' Soap

Bangor Clothing Store.

Bangor Carpet Store.

CHILD'S KILT SUITS.

Best Grade Only 40c.

Other Bargains to Follow.

Bangor Clothing Store,

Be Sure

To Get

SOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.
C. A. BOUTELLE, Editor.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of Whig and Courier."

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890.

## STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

In accordance with a venerated usage, followed by the people of New England from early days, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, designate and appoint

THURSDAY, the Seventeenth Day of April Inst.

AS A DAY OF

### Fasting and Prayer.

And I sincerely recommend to the people of Maine that upon that day they abstain from their usual occupations, and in their homes and places of public worship, acknowledge their sins and renew their obligations to Him in whom "we live, and move, and have our being." Let us earnestly supplicate His mercy and ask for His guidance, that we may be taught, both individually and as a nation, what we owe to Him and to our fellowmen.

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this twenty fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

HOWER C. BURLEIGH

### Maine Interests in the New Tariff Bill.

We publish elsewhere an abstract of the principal features of the new tariff bill as prepared by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives as printed in the Lewiston Journal. The most cursory glance will show that the interests of Maine have been zealously cared for by our State's able representative on the Committee, Governor Dingley, who has been in constant consultation with his colleagues concerning the industries in their districts. The farmers of our State will not fail to note the special encouragement given to their staple products in the doubling of the duty on hay; the imposition of a duty on eggs; an increase of the duty on potatoes from 15 to 25 cents; the increase of the duty on onions, an important product of potato starch, from 1 to 2 cents per pound as contended for heretofore by Mr. Dunnell; an increase on the duty on wool also. The great quarrying and stone-working industries of the State have also been remembered by an increase of duty that will prevent the huge importations of Scotch and Canadian products; and under encouragement to extended on the lime and plaster schedules. While no attempt was made to considerably reduce the duty on several lumbers, the efforts of our Representatives together with those of other lumber producing sections prevailed in securing the adoption of the features of the Senate bill, which reduce only a reduction of 50 cents per thousand on pine boards and joists, the spruce and other sawed lumber as under the present law. The duty on sawed lumber, a growing and important industry in Maine, is increased to 20 per cent; and a reduction of the increased duty on oranges and lemons is the insertion of Mr. Dunnell's provision for a reduction of 2 and 4 cents per box, according to size, upon all such fruit imported into the country in boxes made from shooks manufactured and exported from the United States. This is an important matter to a number of box-manufacturing establishments in this section. American fishermen are given the benefit of a duty on fresh fish, and white labor upon ice from the foreign ice now with have to pay a duty to compensate for the do tariff after Jan. 1, 1891. The reduction of duties upon sugar and molasses, to commence at nearly thirty millions, and it is believed that the change in these schedules will reduce the cost of ordinary sugars to the consumer at least one cent per pound, an advantage that will be appreciated in every household.

### The Naval Bill.

(New York World.)

The House Naval Committee has agreed, with some qualifications, the policy of construction which has been advocated by the World. The committee will perform four four-thousand-ton ships, each having high speed and a coal capacity of 5,000 miles. Such vessels ships all the cruising of the steamers and very many more of these ports.

Their armament is believed, and they will constitute very formidable and exhaustive particulars in naval warfare, while the cruisers which are advocated by Mr. Chandler, in opposition to Secretary Tracy and the large majority of the best officers of the Navy, are of an old and hideous type. A battle-ship will be able to break up a blockade and drive a besieging fleet out to sea, whereas a cruiser would be nothing but an obstacle in the harbor, a sort of floating fort.

The battle-ships cost a good deal, but it is much better to expend money for vessels which will be worth something when they are completed than to throw it away on things which are obsolete, which will be of no use whatever in naval warfare, and of very little use for harbor defense.

### THE NEW TARIFF.

Synopsis of the Bill of the Ways and Means Committee.

(Special to Lewiston Journal.)

Washington, March 31. The new tariff bill agreed to by the Republican members of the Committee of Ways and Means, was laid before the full committee to-day. It is a complete revision and not a partial one, like the Mills bill. It reduces duties or places on free list where articles cannot be produced here substantially to the amount of our wants, and maintains or increases duties where protective duties are needed to secure the production or manufacture of articles which can be produced or made here.

The duty on sugar is reduced more than one-half (not one-half, however, as stated many of the newspapers last evening) and the ground upon which it is imposed is not revenue but protection. The duty on molasses is reduced in the same proportion. The duty on refined sugar is reduced from 2 cents per pound to 1 cent per pound. The duty on raw sugar is reduced from 2 cents per pound to 1 cent per pound. The duty on molasses is reduced from 4 cents per gallon to 2 cents per gallon. The duty on refined sugar is reduced from 4 cents per pound to 2 cents per pound. The duty on raw sugar is reduced from 2 cents per pound to 1 cent per pound. The duty on molasses is reduced from 4 cents per gallon to 2 cents per gallon.

Considered.

The Idaho Admission Bill Passed.

The Democrats Refrain From Voting

And Again Talk About Making a Test Case.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 5. It was ordered on motion of Mr Hale that the Senate should to-day (Saturday) adjourn from Saturday next, on account of the illness of Mr Blair, as his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Public Lands and Mr Pettigrew was appointed in his place.

Mr Hale introduced a bill to regulate the compensation per diem of laborers employed by the Government, limiting the hours of labor to eight per day, and providing for the payment of such laborers in lawful money of the United States.

The Vice President announced that he had appointed as the absence of several days from the city of Mr Ingalls who elected President pro tem and he reported to the Senate that the oath of office was administered to him by the Secretary of the Senate upon the duties of president of the Senate.

The Montana contested election case was taken up.

Mr Coke reviewed his argument in support of the claim of the five Democratic contestants, Clark and Maginnis. The burden of his argument was against those votes cast in precincts in which Silver Bow county.

He said it was not claimed that a single vote was illegal. The votes were thrown out on technical grounds, one that the votes were not delivered by the clerk of the board of County Commissioners in a registered envelope by mail, as required by law, but were handed to him in a package by one of the judges and another that while the law required voters' names to be signed by the clerks and attested by the judges, the names were signed by the judges and sometimes by the clerk. If those 174 votes were not thrown out it was conceded that there would have been a majority of the votes cast for the Democratic candidates. Only five of the votes were cast for the Republican ticket. He appealed to the Senate, whether it could constitutionally vote to seat two men as United States Senators when to do so they are obliged to throw out as unworthy of being counted the votes of 174 electors on technical grounds.

Mr Hale said the Senate was not a court to try the contest. It was a political body, and it was the duty of the Senate to take into consideration all the facts and circumstances connected with the election of the Senator from Montana. He was not willing to vote for the admission of Montana as a State unless it was clearly shown that the Senator to be admitted was entitled to the seat. He was not willing to vote for the admission of Montana as a State unless it was clearly shown that the Senator to be admitted was entitled to the seat. He was not willing to vote for the admission of Montana as a State unless it was clearly shown that the Senator to be admitted was entitled to the seat.

Mr Hale said it was very desirable that there should be a complete enumeration of the votes which could not be had under the ordinary provision for the enumeration. It was demanded from the Pacific coast that there should be some investigation of the Chinamen who have the right to remain here as aliens, the Chinamen constantly coming into the United States.

The bill provided that every Chinaman not so enumerated by the census taken should have all certificates, duplicates of which are to be filed in the census office, which should be a permanent record of all Chinamen found here the first of next June. The undoubted purpose of the bill is to segregate these people and prevent subsequent accession to their numbers.

Mr Frye presented a protest from the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which declares that if the bill is passed there is danger of retaliation against American missionaries in China; that the Chinamen are among the most quiet and inoffensive of all immigrants; that they are useful to found in mills and gold mines. The passage of the bill would be a great encouragement to additional acts of wrong and make the Senate to want until the Christian sentiment of the United States can be heard on the subject.

Mr Hale said the subject matter of a number of bills now before the Chinese committee and in all covered by the amendments reported from the committee.

Mr Stewart said if the people who signed the memorial were all from the region where the Chinese came from, they would favor the Chinamen drive out Americans at once and would not stand in the way of the restriction.

Mr Hale said he himself was willing to go further and stronger in the way of Chinese exclusion than the bill went. The amendments reported from the committee on all in the direction of making the bill less severe and he moved the committee and gone too far in their direction.

The bill was allowed to go over until Monday.

After an executive session the Senate at 4:50 adjourned until Saturday.

HOUSE.

The petition from the New England Women and Labor Association against the Government's duty upon hides and skins was ordered printed in the Record.

The reading of the petition was received with applause on the Democratic side.

On motion of Mr Dudley, of Maine, the senate bill to amend the customs law by providing for enumerations of the Chinese population was taken from the calendar and read, with the amendments reported by the Committee on Census.

Mr Hale said it was very desirable that there should be a complete enumeration of the Chinese

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Still all day, every salesman's pencil whisked down, every customer's face wearing a joyous smile, every pattern of carpet appreciated by somebody, and the prices the talk of the town.

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